BIG DATA FINAL PROJECT

ML STREAMING WITH SPARK DATASET: SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

Team Members:

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- The current dataset consists of real-life tweets which are binary classified into positive (4) ad negative (0) tweets.
- An 80:20 split of train: validation was performed on the train.csv in order to train the model.

Preprocessing:

We used the following techniques to preprocess the data –

- 1. Remove stop words
- 2. Stemming
- 3. Remove punctuation marks
- 4. Tokenizer

Vectoriser:

HashTF

Models:

1. Stochastic Gradient Descent:

Used to find the minimum loss function and the best fit between the predicted and target values.

2. Passive-Aggressive Classifier:

It is an incremental model that is passive towards correctly classified instances but aggressive towards misclassified instances.

3. Bernoulli Naïve Bayes:

Performs Naïve Bayes classification with binary variables. The model penalizes the least frequently occurring words.

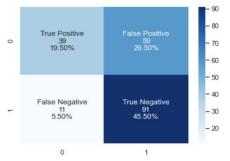
4. K-means Clustering:

Two clusters of positive and negative tweets are created for various batch sizes based on similarity.

Plots:

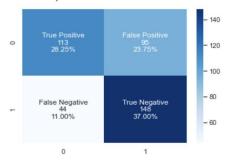
1. Bernoulli Naïve Bayes:

a) Confusion matrix – Batch size – 1000

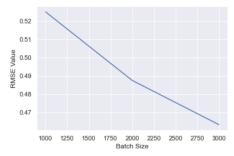


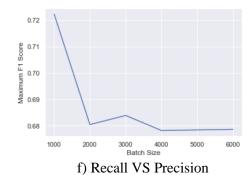
c) Batch size VS RMSE

b) Confusion matrix – Batch size - 2000

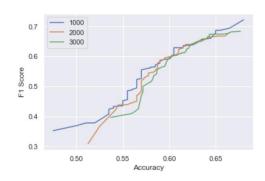


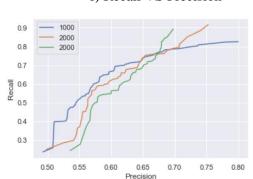
d) Batch size VS Best F1 Score





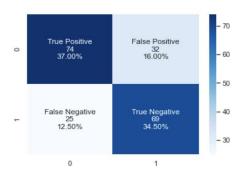
e) F1 Score VS Accuracy



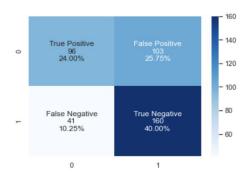


2. Stochastic Gradient Descent:

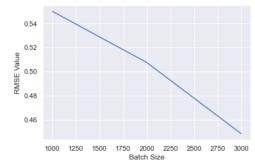
b) Confusion matrix – Batch size – 1000



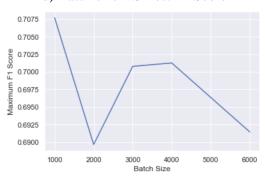
b) Confusion matrix – Batch size - 2000



d) Batch size VS RMSE

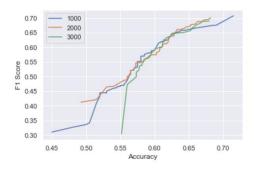


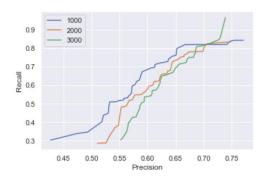
d) Batch size VS Best F1 Score



f) F1 Score VS Accuracy

f) Recall VS Precision



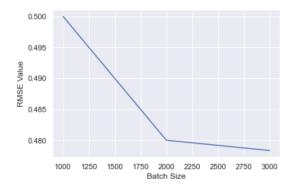


3. Passive Aggressive Classifier:

a) Confusion matrix – Batch size – 1000



b) Batch size VS RMSE



b) Confusion matrix - Batch size - 2000



d) Batch size VS Best F1 Score

